EUROPE.

The Paris Riotsy-Their Origin, Progress and Suppression.

Parliamentary Progress in England---The Queen's Speech and Debate.

Premier Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli on the Home Situation.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the Condition of the Island.

German Politics, Finance and American Interests.

The steamship Idaho. Captain Cutting, of the Williams & Guion line, which left Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown the 10th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing our special correspondence and newspaper mail reports in detail of our cable telegrams from Europe dated to ner day of salling from Ireland.

The storm which raged along the Calthness coast on the 6th instant was the most fearful that has been known for twenty sears. At high tide Wick Bay was one mass of foam. The stonework and staging of the breakwater were washed away. The damage

is estimated at £10,000 to £15,000.

Through the same storm the land end of the Norwegian telegraph cable was broken down near Aber-

The London News says the recent interruption of telegraphic communication was the result of a mis-understanding by a workman, thus disposing of "injurious theories respecting magnetic disturbance."

Major General Gordon, of the British army, died February 9, from the effects of self-inflicted wounds, by cutting his throat.

Mr. Broadhead, of English trades union notoriety,

returned from America to Sheffield.

From the west coast of Africa we learn, by way of England, that the Cape Parliament met on the 20th January. The elections had strengthened the gov-The bishopric of the Orange Free State was still vacant. Several coal mine discoveries had been made in Cape Colony.

FRANCE.

The Rochefort Arrest Riots-Origin and Pro-

gress of the Emeute—Barricades and Out-rage—Military Force and Quiet. By mail telegrams from Paris and our files of English newspapers we have accounts of the first inception and progress of the Rochefort arrest riots

A telegram from Paris, dated on the 8th of Feb-

A telegram from Pgris, dated on the 8th of February, reports as follows:—

M. Rochefort was arrested last night as he was entering a public meeting. He made no resistance but enjoined the citizens to remain quiet, as he should soon return. He was then conducted to St. Pelaizie. M. Flourens drew a sword cane and shouted, "Rochefort must be set free!" It is even said that he fired one or two shots. Luckily, however, no one was wounded. In the meantime the commissary of police dissolved the meeting. He was at once dragged into the street and threatened with death, but was finally rescued.

At ten o'clock in the evening there were great crowds in the streets but no disorder.

BARRICADES.

At half-past ten an attempt was made to throw up barricades in the Fanbourg du Temps by upsetting carriages. The rioters were dispersed by the police. Barricades were formed at the same time at Belleville, whither the Gardes de Paris and bodies of Infantry were sent. Infantry were sent.
At one A. M. this morning the bonievards were
nimated, but there was no disorder. Large bodies
f police were massed at Montmartre.

FIGHTING -ARRESTS. Telegrams from Paris dated on the 9th of Febru

Only one serious conflict is reported to have taken place. A barricade was removed in Rue Ootremper by the troops, who, however, did hot fire. One police agent was severely wounded by a stray revolver shut from rocer-

stray revolver shot from rioters.

One hundred of the ringleaders and others carrymg arms had been arrested.

Ten barricades were raised during the night, but

defended.

I was quiet at one o'clock this morning.

Is rumored that the greater part of the staff of
Marseillatse have been arrested.

English Accounts from Paris.

English Accounts from Paris.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 9.]
Alarming intelligence comes from France. The firebrand Rochefort, having declined the pointe invitation to surrender, was arrested on Monday night by the Commissary of Police as he was about entering the public meeting hall in the Rue de Flanders. He submitted quietty and advised the citizens to remain quiet, telling them he would soon return. Afterwards he was taken in a carriage to the prison of St. Pelaizie.

Immediately after Rochefort's arrest M. Flourens seems to have behaved in the most outrageous manner. Unsheathing a sword came he shouted, "Rochefort must be set iree," and, it is said, fired several shots from a revolver, this foolish example being of course followed by other madcaps, though no one seems to have been wounded. Matters having come to this pass the Commissary of Police declared the meeting dissolved, and so great was the respect paid to the representative of law and order that he was immediately dragged into the street, threatened with death, and for "apwards of an nour" exposed to insults and menaces. His rescue was then effected by police agents.

Meantime numerous groups of persons collected

with death, and for "upwards of an nour" exposed to insults and menaces. His rescue was then effected by police agents.

Meantime numerous groups of persons collected in the rue d'Abanken, and about haif-past ten attempts were made to throw up barricades in the faubourg du Temple and in the neighborhood of the Coursini barracks; but the police were strong enough to disperse the revolutionists.

In the rue de Paris, at Believille, an imposing barricade was extemporized by the overturning of aix omnibuses, but no further hostile demonstration appears to nave been made there. At one o'clock yesterday morning strong bodies of police and military were despatched to that quarter.

The authorities then seemed fally alive to the danger, and equal to any emergency.

A later despatch says that fifteen persons were arrested while engaged in the defence of the barricade at Believille, a commissary of police was wounded by a bayonet thrust and a sergeant-de-ville struck in the breast by a revolver.

About half-past twelve a gunsmith's in the Rue Lafayette was broken into and plundered, forty guns and 300 revolvers being carried off.

A great many arrests have been made, the first batch of prisoners amounting to 200.

Irish Accounts from Paris

Irish Accounts from Paris.

[From the Cork Examiner, Feb. 10.]

The arrest of Rochefort appears to have produced a little insurrection in Paris. Numerous barricades were raised in the streets, but the crowd did not venture in any locality to make a stand against the troops and the affair was over by one o'clock in the morning.

Arrests have been made on a wholesale scale. One account states that there are as many as 500 persons in custody, including nearly all the staff of the Marsetlaise, M. Rochefort's paper.

ENGLAND.

The Parliamentary Session-Reassembling of the Legislature-Queen Victoria's Speech. The following is a verbatim man report of the speech delivered by the royal commission, in the

name of Queen Victoria, to the English Parliament on the occasion of its reassembling in session on the 8th of February. Our cable synopsis of the speech was ample, but in some points inaccurate in the verbiage. The speech reads thus:-

was ample. The speech reads thus:—

My Lords and Gentlemen:—
We have it in command from her Majesty again to invite you to resume your arduous duties and to express the regret of her Majesty that recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as had been her intention, at a period of remarkable public interest.

The friendly sentiments which are entertained in all quarters towards this country, and which her Majesty cordially reciprocates; the growing disposition to resport to the good offices of allies in cases of international differences, and the conclustory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined encourage her Majesty's confidence in the continued maintenance of the general tranquillity. Papers will be laid before you with relerance to recent occurrences in New Zealand.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—

The estimates for the services of the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation, framed with a view, in the first place, to the effective maintenance of the public establishments. They will impose a diminished charge on the subjects of her Majesty. The condition of the revenue has answered to the expectations which were formed during the past session. Her Majesty trusts that you will be disposed to carry to its completion

ROAS RIBRY BU SEVELLED

the inquiry which you last year instituted into the mode of conducting parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus to prepare the materials of useful ons, and thus to prepare the

the inquiry which you last year instituted into the mode of conducting parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus to prepare the materials of useful and early legislation.

My Lorden and Senviewen—

It will be proposed to you to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, which collectively constitute the great bulk of the people. These provisions, when matured by your impartiality and wisdom, as her Majesty trusts, will tend to impire among persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting that steady condidence in the law and that desire to render assistance in its effective administration which mark her subjects in general, and thus will aid in consolidating the fabric of the empire. We are further directed by her Majesty to state that many other subjects of public importance appear to demand your care, and among these especially to inform you that a bill has been prepared for the enlargement on a comprehensive scale of the means of national education. In fulfilment of an engagement to the government of the United States a bill will be proposed to you for the purpose of defining the sixtus of subjects or citizens of foreign countries who may desire naturalization, and of adding them in the attainment of that object. You will further be invited to consider bills prepared in compliance with the report of the commission on cours of judicature, for the improvement of the consistution and procedure of the superior tribunals of both original and appellate jurisdiction. The question of religious tests in the universities and colleges of Oxford and Cambridge has been under discussion for many years. Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of this question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of these great institutions, and to leighten the respect with which

ping.
White commending to you these weighty matters
White commending to you these weighty matters While commending to you these weighty matters of legislation her Majesty commands us to add that the recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its train of accompanying evils, has filled her Majesty with painful concern. The executive government has employed freely the means at its command for the prevention of outrage, and a partial improvement may be observed; but although the number of offences within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at some former perious, the indisposition to give evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious. For the removal of such evils her Majesty places her main reliance on the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the law; yet she will not hesitate to recommend to you the adoption of special provisions, should such a policy appear during the course of the session to be required by the paramount interest of peace and order. Upon these and all other subjects her Majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessing of Almighty God.

The Reply and Debate—The Irish Question;

The Reply and Debate-The Irish Question; its Religious and American Influences-The

O'Donovan Rossa's Case.

The debate in the British Parliament, on Tuesday night, February 8, on the address to the Crown was—as already noticed in our cable telegrams—brief, and

The debate in the British Parliament, on Tuesday night, February 8, on the address to the Crown was—as already noticed in our cable telegrams—brief, and comparatively uninteresting.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Huntley, in moving the address, said he was nappy to be informed that her Majesty was not sufering from a serious liness, although she was not sufering from a serious liness, although she was no far indisposed as to be unable to open so important a session. He regretted that the settlement of the differences between England and America had not been ratified by the United States government, but he hoped they would still receive a satisfactory solution, for it was desirable that the two nations should be in harmony. The land question in Ireland was undoubtedly the most important question of the session. The time had arrived when that question (which ought not to be considered a party one) should be settled, for there was abundant proof of the necessity for immediate legislation. He trusted that the government measure would be most fair and just to landowners and tenants, and the government ought not to be deterred from introducing such a measure, because it might not meet with the views of unreasonable people. (Hear, hear.) It was to be hoped that the present system of outrages would not be continued. He was not aware of the provisions of the government measure of education, but he trusted its would be a solution of the many difficulties which surrounded the consideration of this important question, and that it would be such a system as would reach the vagrant classes. (Hear, hear.) There were many other grave questions before Parliament which demanded the exercise of impartial judgment. He was glad to find that trade was improving, and it was probable that the present depression would soon disappear. The noise Lord concluded by reading the address.

The Earl of Fingall. In seconding the address, said he was of a very smail body who, in the upper House, could represent the feelings of that he were

indisplays and those who were insignations and inordisplay to consider the circumstances of the frish land question, and those who were insignations would be asked to zero their sanction to study the saked to zero the control of the country. It was with shane he acknowledged that the clause of the speech relating to agrarian crimes was true, but he was glad to find that her Majesty placed her chief reliance on measures of conciliation. The preservation of peace was a first necessity policity of the country. It was with shane ne neasures would not arise. He was inclined the country in the country in

cottand. Mr. Cross gave notice of a blil to render you the

Mr. Cores gave notice that he should call in question the injustice and irregularity of the poor rate system.

Mr. SENTINCE gave notice that he should, on an ass

early day, call attention to the case of the officers and crew of the steamship Tornado. Colonel Tornarys gave notice that he should call attention to the question of emigration as the best means of relieving the prevailing distress and des-

means of relieving the prevailing distress and destitution.

Sir P. Bartson gave notice that he should call attenuon to the case of Mr. Madden and to the conduct of Mr. Heron on the election hustings at Tipperary, where he wore a green scarf and called for three cheers for the Fenian convicts, and ask whether he was still a law adviser to the Castle, Crown prosecutor and a magistrate for three counters. He would also call attention to the seditious language of Earl Granard, at Dublin, at the meeting in November last.

Mr. Hisburg gave notice of a bill to repeal the disabilities of the clergy of the Church of England and Scotland with respect to sitting in Parliament.

Mr. WATEN WILLIAMS gave notice that on the 1st of March he should call attention to the position of the Established Church in Wales, and move that un the opinion of the Houselt was just and expedient that it should cease to exist, and that its public endowments after providing for all vested interests should be applied to the support of a national denominational system of education in the principality.

The SPEAKER having read the Queen's speech from the chair.

Captain EGKRTON moved the address in reply. He felt that the measures relating to Ireland would be framed with the utmost care and justice, and trusted that they would be considered by the House with that absence of party spirit which the nature of the question and the interests of Ireland so imperatively demanded. He also expressed himself very sanguine as to the good effect of the policy of the government; but if, unfortunately, that should not prove to be the case, he believed that the government would do as stated by her Majesty, and take such measures as might be necessary for the maintenance of law and order, and that bots sides of the House would heartily support them in their course. Sir C. W. Dilker, in seconding the motion, elaborately reviewed the questions referred to in the speech from the throne.

Mr. DISRAELI, who was heartily cheered from the opposition beaches, thought that this was hardly the occasion to enter into a discussion of the very important questions referred to in the Queen's speech. He should hardly trouble the House had it not been for some allusions in the speech with regard to the state of ireland. The government at last had admitted that it was bad and unsatus/actory; but it was also very ambiguously stated that the government contingently upon the passing of their measures would resume their ordinary duty of protecting life and property. That, in his view, was always imperative upon any government. What was the state of Ireland? It was full of disaffection and secret societies, assassination was rife, and threatening warnings was a habbual practice. tecting life and property. That, in his view, was always imperative upon any government. What was the state of Ireland? It was full of disaffection and secret societies, assasination was rife, and threatening warnings was a habitual practice. Now, he could not help holding the government responsible in a great measure for this terrible state of things in their feeble endeavors to viadicate and administer the law. The old excuses of maladministration of the laws and the difficulty of the times could no longer be accepted. The loyal and unprotected portion of the people had been abused and insuited, and as what was called religious equantly has been established, the old pies of religious disasonsions had now ne force. The Roman Catholle priesthood were hearty supporters of the present government. He ridiculed the plea that the trade of agitation was rendered desperate by the policy of the government, and denied the inference that had the late government would have been far more serious. For his part he must needs express his opinion that the American influences which were agitating Ireland had been checked by the Irish government under Lord Abercorn. Those wno were most zealously promoting agitation, and so under the idea that they were advocating the claims of the government, admitted that Fenianism was the cause of their destroying the Irish Church. The Irish people were inspired with the belief that perseverance in this would ensure the fulfilment of their wild and exaggerated dreams with respect to the land question.

Mr. Glapstone thanked the right honorable gentleman for the indications he had given of the intensions of himself and those with whom he acced, and especially because he had avoided everything that could increase the difficulties of the government if their policy had been misunderstood. There was nothing to lead to the idea that they would propose a confiscation of the land. Pointing out the difficulties which scood in the way of bringing the perpetuors of outrages to justice, he was sure the Ho

The Movers and Seconders of the Address to

the Crown-

The Movers and Seconders of the Address to queen victoria in the House of Lords, is the premier marqus of Scotland. He was born March 5, 1847. He was educated at Eton. whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Camoridge, He succeeded his father in 1855.

The Earl of Fingall, who seconded the address in the House of Lords, was born in 1819. He entered the Eighth Hussars in 1839 and became captain in 1846, major in 1856, and served in the expedition to Kerich and at the stege of Schastopol.

The Hon. Captain Francis Egerton, who moved the adgress in the House of Commons, represents South Derbyshire. He is a son of the first Earl of Ellesmere, and was appointed captain in the Royal Navy in 1855. In 1865 he was appointed a naval adde-de-camp to the Queen. In the same year he was married to Lady Louisa, a daughter of the present Duke of Devonshire.

Bir Charles W. Duke, who seconded the address in the House of Commons, is a son of Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, the first paronet, who was one of her Majesty's commissioners for the National Exhibition of 1862. He was born in 1843, and was educated at Trinity Hall. Cambridge, and took the degree of Li. B., being first in the Law Tripos in 1865. He represents the London metropolitan borough of Chelsea.

Mr Bright's Condition of Health.

[From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 9.]

The Right Hon. John Bright is seriously indisposed. He left for Scotland on Monday night. Our Manchester correspondent writes, however, that after one of the Cabinet meetings last week Mr. Bright complained of a sense of wearmess and lassitude, such as usually results from over mental exertion; but nothing was thought of it further than that. On Sunday, however, the condition of the right honorable gentleman was such that his medical advisers desired him to at once quit London and go home. Accordingly the right honorable gentleman, naving obtained from his colleagues in onice a few weeks' leave of absence, so to speak, he was to leave London yesterday (l'uesday) for One Ash, Koch date.

An Exciting Will Case.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 2.]

The Moreton will case, in which the testator on his deathbed bequeathed the whole of his property to Dr. Goss, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, to the exclusion of his wife and other relatives, is now in the Probate Court in a complicated form, there being numerous claimants to the large estate and a variety of suits in hitigation. The case cropped up in the court yesterday in reference to the appointment of an administrator pendente site, and as the contending parties would not agree upon the nomination of one person, Lord Penzance referred the matter to the Registrar for authoritative adjustment. It seems probable that the public will now learn the true history of this wonderful case of will drawing, for neither side is disposed to relinquish its hold on property stated to be worth at least £30,000,

IRELAND.

Disturbed Condition of the West. The Castlebar (Mayo) correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing on Saturday, Feb. 6,

Considerable alarm has been caused here in consequence of rumors, aimost hourly direntated, regarding the posting of a notice threatening landlords and agents who threaten to eject or to raise the rents. It appears that a few days ago a notice was posted on Mr. Fitzgaraid's house, of Turlough, cailing on the tenants not to pay more rent than the government valuation of the lands. On the day appointed for the collection of the lands. On the day appointed for the collection of the rents the tenants, on seeing the notice, I am told, returned home without alsoharging their obligations. More excitement was created this (Saturday) morning by a report that a large body of men misched into Swinford town in martial order to densand of a magistrate an admittance to bail of some person whose examination was held on Friday in that town, when the magistrate refused bail. A large party of police left Castlebar on Friday night, on cars, and returned on Saturday morning with one prisoner. I am informed the constabulary and military are on duty every night. The cavalry have to keep their norses saddled, ready to turn out at any notice. From acout cliffs to ten o'clock on Friday night several parts of the county about Castlebar were brilliantly illuminated, as it thousands of torchilights were in motion through the mountains, and more particularly in that part of the county between Balla and Foxford. The object of such a strange circumstance is, of course, a complete mystery to every person.

The Lord Lieutenaut on the State of the

The Lord Lieutenant on the State of the Country.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer were among the guests at the inaugural banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin on the 7th of February.

His Excellency, in responding to the toast of his heatth, with which was coupled the sentiment, "Prosperity to Ireland," quoted statistics to show that there had been a considerable increase in the trade of the country and of investments in the funds and in the savings banks, and a considerable decrease of panperism in the past year, Referring to the change brought about by the Irish Church bill, Earl Spencer said:—Such a change as this, and also another great change which has been much discussed in this country, makes it almost impossible to avoid excitement among a people who take a deep interest in the affairs of their nation, and who are, perhaps, more excitable in these respection in the country of the interest in the affairs of their nation, and who are, perhaps, more excitable in these respection in the country of the country of the proposition of the property of the country of the countr

but still there has been an underground current of excitement which I ao not refer to—a subject which is always unpleasant—but I will say this, that whatever government is in power I feel sure that those who try to upset her Majesty's government will find that they are met with firmness and determination. (Applause.) I fear that some of those Fenlans who are still in this country may add considerable disorder to the affairs of the country, and may retard its prosperity; but I am sure of this, that, whatever the intentious of their leaders may be, no government of the Queen will qual before them. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) To a great extent, I say, they may retard the prosperity of the country, but it is impossible for them to wrest from the Parliament of the United Kingdom the government of the country. There is another point which rather clouds the sunshine of the past year, which casts a deep shadow on certain parts of this country. I sliude to that unfortunate development of crime which in Ireland goes by the name of agrarian crime. There has, no doubt, been an increase of agrarian crime during the last year. It began in 1868, and it increased very much during the year. I will not go into details on this subject—ever more melancholy to those who are responsible for the government of the country than the subject which I referred to before—but I would ask those who have to consider it to look without entity and without party jeeling to the subvery much during the year. I will not go into details on this subject—ever more melancholy to those
who are responsible for the government of the country than the subject which i referred to before—but
I would ask those who have to consider it to look
without enmity and without party feeling to the subject. Hear, hear.) No doubt it is a deep disgrace
to every part of the country to find agrarian crime
working without being dealt with or put down. I
allow it is deeply disgraceful, (Hear, hear.) This
sigrarian crime is one that has unfortunately cropped up more than once in this country. If we revert to 1846, during the administration of that able
man, Sir Robert Peel, we find a much more violent
outbreax of that particular form of crime than we
had during the past year. If we want to resitive
what it was in that year, you will only have to treble, or nearly so, the amount of agrarian crime during the past year. I said I would not enter upon
this subject, but I wish to make this observation:—
It has been urged on one side that these agrarian
orimes have been got up by those who are afraid of
remedial measures. It has been urged on the other
ide that they have been got up in order to strengthen,
as it were, more violent measures on the Land bill.
Now, I cannot think that an intelligent people like
the Irish can fail into so great an error as that.
Both parties who urge those two different issues are
in the greatest possible error—one, if they think
that they can defer the just course of English policy
towards Ireland; the other, if they think they can
urge England faster than she wishes to go. I only
allude to this, for I feel sure that, whatever they
may do, the English Parliament will continue in
the course that it thinks just and fair and upright.
(Hear, hear.) I will only say, on the part of the
executive, that we all most earnestly lament this
state of things. It has been our endeavor to do our
tumost—I feel sure we have—our parliament this
state of things. It has been our endeavor to do our
tum

litical Revolutionary Radicalism.

Mr. Dowse was appointed Solicitor General for Ireiand and his promotion favorably received by all the Dublin journals. His re-election to Parliament for Derry was to be opposed, as Mr. Bayter, a London gentleman, had arrived in the city for the purpose of contesting the seat under the auspices of the Duke of Abercorn.

Duke of Abercorn.

Mr. Purcell retired from the Parliamentary contest at Waterford, leaving the field to Mr. Osborne and Mr. P. J. Smyth.

John Aueninfeek, a rich farmer, was found murdered in the stables attached to his residence, near Enniskillen. One of his sons, who absconded immediately after the occurrence, was arrested, but discharged after an investigation.

Sir Thomas Bateson, one of the Northern Irish members, is to open the attack on the government in the House of Commons next week. He has put upon the paper a notice of portentous length, specifying that he will call attention to the dismissal of Mr. Madden from the magistracy, to the conduct of Mr. Madden from the magistracy, to the conduct of Mr. Heron in Tipperary during the late election, and to the language used by Lord Gramard at a tenant-right meeting in Wexford last November.

Dublin journals of the latest date have the follow-

amnesty have arrived at San Francisco, where they have been hospitably received by the Irish population. In the American papers the arrivals are erroneously described as escaped Fenian prisoners. The trul of Peter Barrett for the alleged attempt to shoot Captain Lambert has been postponed to the 17th of February, in consequence of the illness of a London gunmaker, who is stated to be a mate-

GERMANY.

South German Secession Agitation-Radical and Clerical Influences—The Folly of Reac-tion—American Interests in the Frankford Bourse. FRANKPORT, Feb. 7, 1870.

There is now a great agitation in Southern Ger many against the alliance treaties with Prussia. It is very likely that by the dissensions between the liberal party the cicricals will succeed in upsetting the Hohentohe Ministry in Bavaria, and if they come to the helm of affairs this country will be thrown back to the dark times of the Abel Ministry, when the Pope was omnipotent and the people on a level with those of Spain. Hitherto the King has remained firm and has forbidden the court to those members of his family who voted in the Chamber in opposition to the Ministry. Still it is an untenable position and the King will have to give way to the majority of the Chambers, and then Bavaria will set herself in direct opposition to Prussia, to her own detrimbut. In wartemburg, where the democratic party prevails, the opposition is directed against the military establishments, which they want to supersede by a militia. In Baden things look yet worse. There the Ministry commands a majority in the Chamber, but the opposition strain every nerve to induence the people for the coming elections; and if they succeed they will throw the country, divided as sne is by equal parts into Catholics and Protestants, in anarchy. This position of Southern Germany is the dark spot of European politics. It must lead to differences with Prussia into which other Powers might interfere.

It is a wanton quarrel altogether, as the northern governments, jesious of their independence, will never enter the worthless confederation in times of peace, and are compelled to do it if there should be war. They can do nothing by themselves; they are too weak for that, and a southern confederacy is out of the question, as then Bayaria, the larger State, must have the leadership, to which the others will never agree. All those States enjoy as much liberty now as is possible under a monarchical government, and it is only a matter of spite against Prussia which induces the party leaders of the liberals to assist their worst enemies getting into power. What is going on just now at Rome ought to be a finit for them. In the face of the violent opposition of the French, German and Belgian bishops, the Jesuits cling to the dogma of the infaibility of the Pope and will probably carry in the Council a resolution to that effect. Then we shall have another schism in the Catholic world, as the opponents will never submit. The celebrated Professor Dollinger, at Munich, one of the piliars of the Catholic Church in Germany, has published a letter on that question, and his plain language admits of no recanation. In every part of the country the bishops are vituperatin and the King will have to give way to tne majority of the Chambers, and then Ba-

pant of Nother and to subject it to Popish misrule.

The Bourse is very much agitated. There was a
heavy fail in Austrian and Hungarian railway shares
in consequence of the failing off in their weekly receipts. The new Russian loan of twelve million five
per cents at 79½ has been a great success, and
has been a subscribed fourfold. Americans remain
irm and do scarcely vary from their price
of 92. Speculators keep atoof, as they
do not consider the price remunerative
any longer, but capitalists continue to invest
and take up what is brought to the market he exchange for our Russian and Austrian railway stock.
For mortgage bonds there is no market here, and
with be none as long as every mail brings reports
of a new Erie swindle; only Californias sell well,
as there is more confidence in everything connected
with this State. Pacific Central have advanced to
76½ per cent, in consequence of New York erders.

Money is very pientiful at the rate of three or four per cent. There are great lamentations here with re-gard to the irregular arrivals of New York mails; ever since New Year's we get papers and letters on Friday which used to come to hand on Tuesday. As a rule we get advices by the way of England three days before our direct communication.

Australian papers mention that snake bites have een effectually cured by injecting ammonia. The factories of St. Enemue are turning out 250 Chassepot rides per day. The contract is for 35,000 stand.

The German bankers have united and founded a "Deutsche Bank" in Berlin, with a capital of 20,000,000 thalers.

Numbers of Carist medals are being circulated in Spain, bearing the emgies of our Saviour, the immaculate Mary, Pius IX. and Don Carlos VII. On the anniversary of the death of the young Duke of Brabant the tomb was visited by the King and Queen of Belgium, who placed a wreath of im mortelies on it.

The members of the Surrey Stag Hunt, which in clude the Duke d'Aumale, the Duke de Chartres Prince de Joinville, and other distinguished gentle men, have been presented by the Earl of Derby with six young and vigorous-deer from Knowsley Parl for hunting purposes.

for hunting purposes.

Numbers of persons have lately mysteriously disappeared in Brussels, and it is feared that some diabolical gang of murderers exists in that city who have a silent method of destruction. Hitherto the efforts of the police to trace the supposed crimic have been fruitless.

have been fruitiess.

Naples has an excitement in the shape of the Ruffo Scills Bank, that is paying interest on deposits at the rate of from tweive to eighteen per cent per month. From information gleaned, it appears that the bank has agencies in all the principal cities in Italy, and the operation of "builling" or "bearing" is carried out on a scale that would make the New York bears blush. The Chambers of Commerce have demanded an investigation, but the "ring" is too strong for them. The suspicious operations have caused one duel, in which one of the directors of the bank was shot through the ness. The operations are carried on in gold and all prominent stecks.

HANGING PLAYED OUT.

Menagerie of Murderers Running About Loose.

Recapitulatory Resume of Recent Homicides in This City Whose Perpetrators Have Been Released on Bail-How it is Done, Who Do it and Why it is Done-A Proposed Remedy at Once Conclusive and Effectual.

A menagerie of wild beasts rurning about loose in the city would be apt to be regarded as pre to the general welfare is the number of murderers daily to be seen walking our streets. By murderers are meant those who have taken human life, the last embracing all the grades from wilful taking of life with malice prepense to that mildest and most vental classification of hemicide—manslaughter in the fourth degree-punishable from six cents fine to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The question naturally arises how it is that persons accused of these grave crimes—the gravest on the crimina calendar—are allowed the freedom of the city.
The cases to which reference is made have either undergone preliminary examinations before a coroner or the Court of General Sessions or both, and have given ball to appear for trial, or else the complaints have been dismissed by the Grand Jury. The cases of some, however, have never got beyond the jurisdiction of a coroner's inquisition— the gnost of possible future condemnation being ex-ordised on the first exhibition of its dim and shadowy outlines. There is no getting over this primary estoppel of what in the end otherwise might be productive of patafully disagreeable results, as hanging or longer or shorter terms of service in the State Prison. But the conclusion appears to be all the same, only one is a shorter and the other is a longer way of reaching it. As the facts fully show,

is often a mere formality.

It is unnecessary in this age of enlightenment to explain in detail the causes—for it is a simple case of cause and effect-bringing about the state of affairs described above, to tell how the thing is done to show up the fact that justice has no longer her eyes bandaged, but sees what goes into the scales, and that money and political influence are what turn the scale. It has long been known that "hang ing for murder is played out in New York," but the youthful renegade, Reynolds, has been the first who has dared boldly and openly to assert the fact. The facility with which those committing homicide escape the penalty of their crimes cannot better b shown than in the cases enumerated below. As all happening last year, only a résume of the fa

the matter of giving ball, the longer route of the two,

Such was the excitement caused by the killing of Feirx Larkin, on the night of November 25, 1868, in a saicon corner of Hudson and Canal streets, so fearful and bloody was the rencontre, and such publicity was given to the Coroner's inquisition, conducted by Coroner Flynn in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, that all the minutest details are yet fresh in the public memory. The result then, as is well known, was finding Campbell, the proprietor of the saicon; Berrigan, the bartender, and ann Hines, the cook, guilty of the homicide, and remanding them to await the action of the Grand Jury. A subsequent and the final result was the dismissal of the complaint and release of the prisoners. KILLING OF FELIX LARKIN.

manding them to await the action of the Grand Jury. A subsequent and the final result was the dismissal of the complaint and release of the prisoners.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

Fresher still in public recollection, since being of more recent occurrence, is the Rogers murder. He was clearing, on December 31, 1808, the sidewalk in front of his dwelling, in Twelfth street, of snow, when, as will be remembered, without provocation, he was assaulted and stabbed by a passing rufflan, a pull of the latter meantime holding the coat of the murderous assailant. Notwithstanding the vigilant and unremitting eforts of the police to discover the murderer and his accomplice, and the stimulus of a large reward, both are still at large.

The next in the list of homicides, taken chronologically, happens to belong to that class of homicides to which the highest form of culpability attaching itself is gross and inexcussable carelessness. Following this carelessness, following this carelessness, so the still further result of the guitty party going nuwhipped of justice through furnishing bail and never being brought to trai. On the 6th of January a year ago Thomas Mullins was driving his horse and wagon in Second avenue near Sixty-fifth street, and one of the Wheels of the vehicle got entangled in the wheel of another wagon. His wagon was on one of the Second Avenue Railroad tracks, and while Mullins was trying to separate his conveyance from the other, a dummy engine ran into them, inflicting injuries from which he died. It was proven that the engineer, William J. Harris, was going at a high rate of speed and down a grade and was ingable in consequence to stop his car in time to prevent the fatal casualty. A jury empanelled by Coroner Frynn to investigate the cause of death, declared in their verdict Harris "guitty of culpable negligence," and their verdict to this effect is slit on record. A month later he was given his freedom and isfree still.

Our next case is an alleged medical murder, one-tenth of the number of which, by the way,

was admitted to ball and there has been no trial of the case since.

Homolde with the pistol.

Early last lune Richard Girdis was killed by the short of a pistol, in a hiquor store, corner of First avenue and Twenty-fifth street. There were several parties in the barroom, all of whom had been drinking more or less. A dispute occurred between the bartender and another man, the latter charging the former with having on a previous occasion passed upon him some counterfeit money. Joseph Harjnett, having gone outside, drew a pistol and fired through the window at Costello, the barrender, but fortunately hitting no one. This was the first pistol shot fired. Subsequently a man named Carter fired into the crowd, killing Girdis. Upon an inquisition by Coroner Keenan Hartnets was adjudged as not accessory to the murder, and was released from ar-

rest and is still in the full enjoyment of the liberty to which he was restored. Carter is awaiting trial.

KILLED BY A STONE.

Thomas Dulaney was hit in the temple by a stone thrown by Charles Rafferty on the 5th of last August, and died from the effects. The deceased, who was a boy thirteen years old, was throwing atones into the water foot of Twenty-fith street, North river, where some other boys were in swimming, when Rafferty, who was on the shore, remonstrated with him, and at his not stopping threw a stone, hitting him as stated and causing his death. Rafferty was found guilty of homicide by Goroner Keenan, but was subsequently discharged.

On the evening of the 15th of November the Bank Coffee House, at 393 Grand street, was the scene of a murder, the victim being William Keene and the alleged murderer James Lee. It is the old story of rum drinking culminating in violence and death, Lee snooting Keene with a revolver, from the effects of which he died. Coroner Keepan first took charge of the case, but Coroner Relims subsequently interfered and released Lee on bail, the result being that he has not thus far beeu brought to trial.

MORE RUM AND ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

On the same morning that was chronicled the above murderous affray occurred another, the scene this time an alley at No. 31 Baxter street. In this case Cornelius Shay was killed by Peter Pezute, an Italian. Coroner Schirmer investigated the case and the papers were sent to the District Attorney, which ended in the discharge of Pezute by the Grand Jury.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

On the night of the 25th of last December Ann Griffith was so badly beaten by her husband, William Griffith, at No. 195 Mott street, that she died from the injuries. After the inquisition by Coroner Flyan the husband was released and has never been brought to trial.

Griffith, at No. 198 Most street, that she died from the injuries. After the inquisition by Coroner Flynn the husband was released and has never been brought to trial.

It were easy to go on almost of infinitum citing cases. The case of Burns, the politician, who shot a man in one of the Houston street liquor salcons, has not been forgotten, and so of another politician who beat a negro to death in the Eighth ward. Yet both these men are free to-day on tail—free to do sat they please—free to commit more murders. And there is the case of Alexander Lipman, the particulars of whose killing are still fresh in the public memory. One of his alieged murderers was released on ball through a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge McCunn. Another obtained his freedom on ball through a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge McCunn. Another obtained his freedom on ball through the timely assistance of Judge Barnard. A third procured his release at the hands of the General Sessions.

We might go into the the details, but it is unnecessary to do so, the facts are still so well remembered, of the killing of Adam Gessel by Freedrick Schleg, nis brother-in-law; of the the Killing of Japper McGulmass by Joseph James, of Feder McDonald by James McDonald, of Maurice Long by Mathan Campbell, of Frank Burk by John Histings, of Albert Sumons by Henry Waldeyer, of Eliza Callatan by John Hilbalt and of John Hickey by Margaret Andrews, in all of which cases the accused parties are out on ball. And then there are the cases of Gottlieb A. Wolff, who was accused of causing the death of Margaretta Phillipt through an attempted abortion; of Stephen Jones, charged with killing Peter Rooney, against each of whom the complaints have been dismissed. Besides those is the unknown murderer who stabbed and killed George Stoll on the 25th of last month, and who has never been discovered; and, as is well known, the man jereniah Dunn, who, it is alleged, shot James Logan not long since in Houston street, has not been found, although there is a templing r

tieman.

"The public will soon wholly agree with me," spoke up the other. "It has got to come to this sooner or later. People won't stand this state of things much longer."

And such is unquestionably fast becoming the public sentiment on this matter. As says an English

A row of gentlemen along the street, Suspended, illuminate mankind.

It is something of this illuminating process that evidently is needed in this community.

A HERMIT IN DUICHESS COUNTY.

Twenty Years Alone.

POUGHEEPSIE, Feb. 20, 1870. The farmers in the interior of Dutchess county ar just now in a gossipping mood over a recent commission de lunatico enquirendo in the case of one Benjamin Ryder, a farmer residing in the town of Washington, who is upwards of seventy years of of Albert M. Card, grandson of Mr. Ryder. It convened last Friday morning at eleven o'clock, at D. P. Wheeler's tavers, in the town of Washington, and continued uninterruptedly throughout the day and until two o'clock the next morning. The proceedings took place in the ballroom of the tavern, and crowds were present from all parts of the county. The attorneys engaged were Allard Anthony, Peter Dorland, Cyrus Swan, Jerome B. Williams, Williams

The attorneys engaged were Allard Anthony, Peter Dorland, Cyrus Swan, Jerome B. Williams, Williams J. Thorn, John H. Taliman, the person presiding being Mr. John Thompson.

BENJAMIN RYDER.

The subject of the commission is a man of unusually large frame, drooping shoulders, strongly marked features and dark complexion. If he had followed his early teachings, and even now, if he was washed, he would be among the best appearing men in the neighborhood. For twenty years, since his wife died, he has lived the life of a hermit in his own shabby looking dwelling, and in all that time, by industry and almost miserly economy, he has saved \$16,000. He subsists chiefly on meal, samp and eggs. His habbe of person, as testified to before the commission, are disgustingly filthy, and it is honestly thought he does not wash or change his ciothes twice a month. He is the son of a clergyman who, fifty years ago, was known all over this country as "Old Priest Ryder."

HE DON'T KNOW HOW TO USE MONEY.

The politioner claims that he is of unsound mind and utterly incapable of taking care of his property, and the evidence shows that by the power of attorney and trust deed his earthly gains are placed in a state of giorious uncertainty. The oral statements before the commission disclose a manner of living and habits of person which would scarcely be deemed possible. As before stated, not a soul has lived in the house with him for twenty years. He has resided there in extreme filth, doing his own cooking, and several testified that he "lived like a hog."

HOW HB HANDLES THE LUCRE,

One witness testined that he wived has a hog."

How his handles the lucke.

One witness testified that during Jaduary last he saw Ryder paying a man for some pork. He first took from his overcoat pocket a roll of greenbacks as large as the crown of a man's hat, snugly wrapped in a piece of brown paper. In the paper was a little hole, from which the hermit picked two bills; then he drew a full stuffed waitet from his pocket and took therefrom another bill, closing his financial movement by taking off his hat and removing from the crown rolls and "awads of shin plasters."

NINETEEN MEN THINK HE IS SANE.

moving from the crown rolls and "swads of shin plasters."

NINETEEN MEN THINK HE IS SAME.

Nineteen of the witnesses for the defendants testified that in their opinion he was of sound mind and capable of managing his own aflairs, one of them testifying that "he is more knave than fool."

The jury, however, decided otherwise, and in their inquisition find him of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

THE HERMIT ENTRENCHES HIMSELF.

During the examination a warrant was issued by the commission and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriaf Haisted, instructing that officer to bring Benjamin Ryder before them. The officer rode to miles to his residence, but could not effect the arrest, as the man was entrenched behind boited doors and barred wisdows; thus the inquisition proceeded without him.

barred windows; thus the inquisition processes without him.

THE FUTURE.

The next thing in order will be the confirming of the inquisition or verdict of the jury by the Supreme Court, and the appointment of a suitable person to take charge of the person and estate of Mr. Ryder in case there shall be no appeal or exception, which I understand is strongly urged.

Co-operation Among San Francisco Foundry-Men.—Six months ago the employés of the Miners foundry of San Francisco entered into a plan by which they were to furnish all the material and do the work, paving to the owners of the shops a ceptain percentage as rent and as compensation for superintendence. Each workman leaves his first month's labor as capital stock and allows to be added to the same fund all his subsequent carnings except current wages, the first investment was \$1,325 and since men \$1,765 has been added to it—the workmen meantime taking out for themselves the highest current wages. This increase of nearly 100 per cent in the capital stock could be divided by a vote of the workmen four will be left in its present profitable investment. The increase of prosits arises from the increased efficiency of the laborers, who have risen from the position of hirshings to that of proprietors.